

Horticultural.

The Largest Market Garden in the World.

In Rhode Island there is a farm of 600 acres run as a market garden by Mr. Budlong, an account of whose crops and methods may not be uninteresting. Mr. Budlong employs regularly 170 men all the time. During certain seasons of the year he has 500 and over extra hands employed as pickers, gathering green corn, cucumbers, peas, tomatoes and other products. He has 72 horses and six yoke of oxen. He has his own carpenter, carriage builder, painter and blacksmith, and all his wagons are built by him on the premises. Last winter he sold \$39,000 worth of lettuce to one New York dealer, in addition to all his sales to other New Yorkers and to the Boston and Providence markets. He has now 150 acres in cucumbers in different lots, and it was a very picturesque scene to notice three gangs of pickers, from forty to fifty men, women and children in a gang, gathering the crop. The white shirts and blue overalls of the men, and gay colors of the women's attire, dotted among the cucumber vines presented a picture rarely witnessed in New England, and suggested a southern plantation scene. The pickers are paid five and six cents a half-bushel basket, and some pick as many as 25 baskets in a day. Although Mr. Budlong raises many large white-spine cucumbers for market, the bulk of his business is in smaller ones for pickling, which is done on his own premises. The cucumbers when picked are placed in large tanks, holding 1,000 bushels. In one room alone we saw 22 of these tanks. He has other tanks in other rooms, and is building a new house which will contain twelve more. The cucumbers are carried from the field to the factory by large four-horse teams, a wagon load driving up every few minutes. In addition to this crop, Mr. Budlong had this season 45 acres in green peas all of which has been gathered and the land is now seeded to turnips. Sixteen acres are in tomatoes. He has 50 acres in green corn; one day this season he shipped to market 300 barrels containing 18 to 20 dozen ears in a barrel at 25 cents per dozen. It was a noticeable thing the green corn season is about over with him just as the average run of farmers are beginning to get theirs into the market. We drove through large fields of many acres in extent of onions, peppers and other crops, to say nothing of the extensive greenhouses and hot beds. One noticeable thing about the place was a stack of pea vines which had been saved for fodder, much of the coarse stuff about the place being saved for feeding.

To raise such immense crops requires a fabulous amount of manure, which is brought from Boston and Providence by trains. Mr. Budlong having special side tracks to his grounds from the railroads. He brings manure as far as from Boston, contracting there for the supply from 2,000 horses.

This business has developed from a small beginning, the profits as fast as made having been put into the business instead of invested elsewhere. Mr. Budlong is buying land all the time.—N. E. Farmer.

Earthing Up Celery.

In this process, says the *Horticultural Times*, it is well for all to be guided by the soil in which the plant is growing. Light soil is certainly the best as far as earthing up is concerned, because nothing is required to be added to render it in a fit condition to place about the stalks. Heavy soil is much improved by the addition of ashes, otherwise the stalks will decay in winter much more quickly than in light soil. Upon soils and in gardens where sufficient ashes cannot be obtained, it is well to tie a piece of brown paper round the stalks, to blanket them during the next few weeks, and then do the earthing up all at one time. This will obviate the necessity of the soil lying against the stalks for too long a time, and becoming too firm and wet before the winter sets in. Brown paper is very much used now, and is a wonderful assistance to the blanching of celery. Before a start is made to earth up, the trenches should receive a thorough soaking of liquid manure, and this done, the crop will not suffer, however dry the weather may be afterwards. It is a good plan to tie up each stalk before this watering, clearing off all dead and decayed leaves, and where this method is adopted the subsequent process will be found to be much easier, to say nothing of the less risk of the soil getting into the hearts. In tying them up, be careful that you do not tie too tight, or there will be room for them to develop. Gradual earthing in most cases is decidedly the best, and should be adopted by all who require good heads in a few months hence. This gradual earthing is of great assistance to the growth of the crop; while if earthing up and finished off early in the season, the growth will be checked instead of assisted, as should be the case. Where late celery is grown, the plants should now be put in the trenches. Should drying winds and hot sunny days be our next experience, the plants must be watched, that they do not suffer from want of water.

Transplanting Young Plants.

In "A Gardener's Reminiscences," in the *Horticultural Times*, W. Mann says: One of my first jobs was the picking out of some celery plants from a seed pan into other seed pans. When the plants to be operated upon were brought into the potting shed, I noticed that they stood very thickly together, but were very small. I had never handled such tiny things, and wondered how I should be able to manage to take them individually between my thumb and fingers, so, without waiting to be shown what was required of me, I said, "These plants are too small. Who is to take them up one at a time? We waited at—"

"Shut up," thundered the foreman, John S. "Who cares what you waited for or what you did?"

Now, had I waited a few moments longer I should have gotten a good lesson with a scree, for it turned out that I was not expected to handle the plants singly, but to take them in little bunches of ten, a dozen, or fifteen, just as may be, and let them in to the fresh pans an inch or two from bunch to bunch, without any attempt to separate them. I had never before seen this plan adopted, so took particular notice of what

became of this little bunch of celery. From the potting shed the young plants were taken to some frames where some cucumber plants were just put out. Here they stayed about a week, getting another week in a cold frame. Now they were stood out in the open-air for a few days, and presently were set singly upon a bed of rich soil, where they received no protection except a little shading, till they had re-rooted. The season was getting well advanced, or this treatment would not have answered; but I afterwards found out that it was the usual practice at that place to prick things out first in bunches when the young plants come up very close together, and not let them become drawn by getting large enough to handle separately, reserving this operation till they became stronger under far more favorable circumstances than would be the case if left together in a thick mass all over the surface of the pot or pan. A capital plan it is! and moreover which I have myself followed ever since I have been able to do as I liked in such matters, and yet no longer ago than the year 1887 a man pointed it out to me as being a new thing, and an invention of his own! I thought of the words of a certain king, and concluded that there may be something in them. Truly there is little that is new under the sun.

Setting out Strawberries.

L. Foote, of Nepean, Ont., gives in the *Canadian Horticulturist* his favorite method of setting strawberries:

In setting out strawberries, don't set them in with a plunge of the spade or trowel, leaving the roots pressed together in a mass, as some do, but take the crown of the plant between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, and after stirring up the ground well with your trowel, spread the roots well with the three fingers of the left hand, make a narrow opening with the right hand in the loose dirt near your line, place the roots of your plant well spread into the opening, and press the roots each side, taking care to set low enough to bring the crown of the plant even with the top of the ground, but never cover the crown, or your plant may smother. This mode of setting will allow your plant to commence feeding early and soon make progress in growth. Keep the runners and any blossoms cut off until July, if you set in the spring; if you cultivate in the matted row, train what runners which may grow later in the season around lengthwise with the row; but if you prefer the hill system, keep the runners cut back the summer through, that the main roots may firm up for next season's growth. For the matted row, which is the most profitable for field culture, rows should be three feet apart, with plants set one foot apart in the row. This will allow a cultivator to run between the rows, thus saving hoe labor. If your plot is small, rows two feet apart and eighteen inches apart in the row for the hill system is preferable, to cultivate with a hoe; this gives you larger berries, and as a better quality, as they will be more exposed to the sun's heat, which gives a fine flavor.

Strawberries.

Those who wish to plant a small bed of strawberries for a family supply, or who wish to experiment in fruiting any of the new varieties without waiting for next spring to plant them, may gain time by buying potted runners now and setting them out about 12 or 15 inches apart, three rows in each bed, and by stopping all runners as fast as they appear. If the ground has been made very rich and can be watered in case of drought, one can obtain a very moderate crop of very large berries next June, thus gaining a year's time in the fruiting.

Such a bed would probably pay to keep over for a second year, clipping the runners and weeding thoroughly.

In general, however, it is our belief that too many old strawberry beds are kept over for a second or third crop. It would pay better in general to plow them under after taking one good crop. For not only is it less expensive in general to plant a new bed than to weed and take care of an old one, but the market for strawberries is glutted by the abundance of poor, small berries; now these small berries, which break the market, are almost always the growth of old beds, which have been more or less neglected and exhausted; if you keep an old bed over, weed it thoroughly, enrich it with ground bone and wood ashes and water it if necessary, so as to grow good plants, and so spoil the market with mean berries.—Mass. Ploughman.

Burning Over Strawberry Beds.

B. F. Engle, in *Popular Gardening*, comments on a practice prevalent among Michigan fruit-growers, that of burning off the beds after the crop is taken. He says: We have for five seasons tried burning over the old strawberry patches which we wished to have bear another crop, and like the method so well that we shall follow this plan exclusively in the future. I think the plants begin to grow again sooner and are more vigorous and healthy for the burning. The fire in some way or other causes the soil to "mellow up" and hold moisture much better where it has become hard from being tramped over by pickers. Weed seeds and insects at the surface will be destroyed and nearly every weed will succumb while killed, and there will be a strawberry plant killed. In '88 we had a patch which burned spotted on account of old, half rotted straw being used for a mulch. Wherever the fire reached, the plants grew beautifully and were free from grubs. It is also claimed that burning tends to cure and prevent rust or leaf-blight, but I cannot speak from experience as to this. A valuable advantage gained by burning is that the patch will not need any work except to run between the rows with a cultivator for four or six weeks after their "baptism of fire." They can then be carefully hoed and the job with us has never been more than half as hard as when we did not burn.

Grapes and Drouth.

A planter who has set out eight acres of grapevines this year, and had the ground well soaked with rain for a time, now fears that he will lose all his young plants by the severe drouth, which not only renders the soil excessively dry, but hardens it into a hard crust, like a brick pavement. He asks for a remedy or preventive. First, break the crust and pulverize finely the top soil; do this with a fine harrow, or with a steel

rake to finish with around the plants. Then mulch the surface with fine manure, an inch or two in thickness, around the plants in circles at least five feet in diameter. This will tend to retain moisture and to prevent crust, should rain fall.—Country Gentleman.

Sunlight on the Grape.

In cultivating the grape we have to contend with early and late frosts and with the insect foes and parasites, like mildew and rot. Few varieties are able to withstand all these in the north. We may succeed in growing the vines, and by covering them with earth in winter prevent their being destroyed by cold, but up to the present year we have never been sure that the berries would not rot, or the leaves mildew so badly as to fall off, or at least be so injured as to prevent the fruit from ripening. From experiments made by the department of agriculture it seems reasonably sure that we may prevent both the mildew and rot from destroying our crop. In these experiments sulphate of copper and lime were used in varying proportions, but the following is recommended for general use; sulphate of copper six pounds, lime (fresh) six pounds, water 22 gallons. The copper sulphate is dissolved in 16 gallons of water and the lime slaked with six gallons. When the two solutions have become cooled they are poured together and thoroughly mixed before using. The mixture was applied by the Eureka sprayer on May 29, June 4 and 21, and July 2 and 11. When the spraying was thoroughly done, the vines were free from mildew and easily applied, and if it proves as effective as the experiments named, we may hope to control both these destructive diseases.

By planting upon high, warm, sandy or gravelly soil with a southern exposure we may expect to avoid the late frosts in the spring and early frosts in autumn which often destroy the crop on new land. Of insects there is but one that is seriously injurious—the rose bug. This pest appears in such numbers at the time of blooming as to destroy all blossoms as they open. If the vines are laid upon the ground until they bloom, the fruit will set before the insects get about much and thus the crop will be saved. It is claimed by some that the pest may be destroyed by spraying with Paris green. At the time the Bordeaux mixture is applied for the destruction of mildew, if Paris green, at the rate of one pound to 100 gallons of liquid, is added to the solution, it would much lessen the expense and I am confident would lessen the beetles. Much more light is needed on the subject of insecticides and fungicides and one of the most important works the experiment stations have before them is to determine the best insecticides and fungicides, and the most economical and effective methods of applying them.—Prof. S. T. Maynard.

Storing Sweet Potatoes.

A. B. Allen, in the *N. Y. Tribune*, says: To keep sweet potatoes for family use, dig without cutting or bruising; dry off adhering soil in sun; place in bottom of box or barrel two inches of fine-cut hay or straw, or soft dry shavings; on this lay potatoes to only moderate depth; then a layer of potatoes, and so on till the vessel is full. Let stand open several days, to allow any moisture to escape, then put on a cover with two or three narrow cracks or several small holes in it for ventilation, and store in a warm, dry (not hot) room. They have thus kept sound and good till new potatoes were fit to pick the following summer. They can also be well kept till March or April, packed solid together without litter, if the barrels are set in warm storehouse or by side of furnace used for heating the house; but they must not be too hot, nor in so cold a place as to endanger freezing. Steady warmth is what they require soon as frost begins to fall in autumn, and so on through winter.

Lay Your Foundation First.

Here comes a youngster with the question "How shall I get into vegetable gardening?" Well, it is a very simple thing. How would you begin to build a smoke house? Why, of course, begin at the bottom. All right. So it is with a garden, you must begin at the bottom. Now the bottom of a garden is not less than one foot below the surface, and from that depth up to the top the soil must be at least one quarter manure, to begin with, and must be kept up by yearly renewals to that proportion. If you have got a multiplication table, slate and pencil, and a good, sound head on your shoulders (you will want all these in growing vegetables), you can soon find out how much manure it will take to lay the foundation. Mix in all through that foot of depth, and then you can build any kind of a crop on your land you choose. Lay your foundation, young man, and we will tell you how to put up the structure afterwards.—Germania Telegraph.

The Perennial Phlox.

The *Massachusetts Ploughman* says a good work for this old fashioned but beautiful flower, which is very showy in the garden and desirable, especially the white variety on account of the milk-white purity of its flowers:

Many of the old time favorite hardy biennials and perennials are receiving renewed attention from both professional and amateur cultivators, and particularly is this true of the hardy, herbaceous phlox, which in the long ago figured so prominently in the flower gardens of our grandmothers. Not only has this plant been saved from a threatened oblivion, but, thanks to the skillful florist, it now appears in a number of brilliant colors and markings, vastly improved over the old-fashioned varieties.

The perennial phlox is a native of North America and thrives in almost every section of the country. It is thought that the new varieties possess a dash at least of blood of the annual phlox Drummondii, hence the higher colorings of recent introductions of this plant. Here in Massachusetts the perennial varieties withstand the severest winters without artificial protection and there are few plants that will bear a greater neglect of cultivation; and yet that they give a more liberal reward for favors received in the shape of care and attention. Prominent among its desirable qualities is the fact that it begins to bloom in midsummer and remains in flower till well into September, covering a time when other flowers are scarce. In a large garden it may be grown in alternate rows with other plants

such as peonies and low growing and earlier blooming shrubs. It is easily grown from cuttings, or increased from a division of the roots. A plant from a little slip will in two seasons form a desirable and showy clump. It is a most desirable plant for grouping or planting in rows, and a general collection under this method of culture forms a conspicuous and beautiful sight through its long season of blooming.

FLORICULTURAL.

It is said that the pump seeds of the dahlias are of little value, but that thin ones always produce the fine flowers.

A pretty funeral design for an elderly person is a crescent-shaped wreath of ivy leaves, the ends tied together with ribbons. The leaves of the ivy are washed and slightly oiled, making them very glossy and handsome in appearance.

As showing the increasing attention paid to floriculture and the great demand for cut flowers and pot plants, it is mentioned by the *Prairie Farmer* that in 1891 there was one florist in Chicago, in 1891, 56, and in 1890, there were 153 firms engaged in that business.

The Prophet flower, from Northern Persia, is one of the choicest and most interesting of garden plants. It belongs to the borage family, comes into bloom about the middle of May, and has primrose yellow flowers with five black crimson spots on their face, and these spots which are so vivid when the flowers open gradually disappear till in a few days no trace of them is left.

JAPANESE lilies are now sent out from Yokohama in such large numbers annually as to form an export of considerable importance. According to a note in a recent issue of the *Revue Horticole*, in the three months of July, August and September of last year, no less than 1,192 cases, containing 700,000 bulbs, were exported from Yokohama to the United States and Europe. A large proportion of these bulbs were, no doubt, Lilium auratum, which the Japanese grow as a field crop.

NEW YORK is to have a flower market, imitating, in this, all the cities of Europe. The Market Florists' Association of New York is now making arrangements for a temporary market for cut flowers, which will be near Union Square and be opened early in September. It is claimed by them that New York can excel any European city in this line. The chief object of the market is to enable ladies to have a clean and respectable place where they can go to see or to buy flowers.

CANNAS delight beyond all else in a very fertile soil. It does not matter so much whether the land is muck or sand or any other kind, so long as it is thoroughly enriched with strong stable manure. In fact to make its substance one-third manure would give all the better results in fine growth. The Cannas also delights in plenty of moisture at the roots. It is almost impossible to overdo the matter of watering. An excellent course to produce fine results with the plants is to leave a depression in the soil about each one and fill in several inches of manure gathered from the stable, and then fill such basin with water two or three times each week.—Popular Gardening.

THE poppy may be hardly considered an aristocratic flower by many, but there is scarcely any annual so well adapted for making a grand display of color on banks or other situations where the soil is poor. Poppies, like many other annuals, are seldom allowed to do themselves justice, as they are left too thickly together where sown. They look very well for a time, but it is a very limited period indeed, whereas if each plant had a clear foot of space to itself, the life of the plant would last much longer and the blooming period continue a greater length of time. The worst of it is that the blooms do not last long in a cut state; however, as useful, easily grown plants, suitable to odd corners or growing amongst shrubs, the poppy is by no means despicable.

The *Massachusetts Ploughman* says the Cardinal Flower—*Loelia Cardinalis*—one of the best known of New England's wild flowers, is fast becoming a favorite in garden culture. It is a plant, that will thrive in cold and exposed situations of the garden and when so located its flowers are inclined to last longer than if grown in warm and sunny positions. Ordinarily the color of the flower is less intense under cultivation than in its native haunts, but not sufficiently so to detract from its value for garden purposes. Like all flowers of such intensity of color it is particularly desirable for grouping, and as an individual plant is small, a considerable number can be planted in a comparatively small compass. When once they are planted in the garden they require no particular attention other than they be kept free from weeds. Moderately rich soil is better for this plant than an excessively rich one, as this tends to make a rank growth of stock at the expense of its flowers.

Horticultural Items.

GRAPES in Fairplain township, Berrien Co., are reported as rotting badly; and blackberries were a short crop on account of the dry weather.

J. M. SMITH says potatoes or strawberries manured with ashes stand drouth that would be ruinous to crops manured with any fertilizer he knows of.

DR. HOSKINS, of Newport, Vt., after seven or eight years' trial pronounces the Red Bietingheimer apple ironed in Northern New England. It is a very superior fall apple.

The *Massachusetts Ploughman* says the huckleberry is much like the Indian in one respect—it doesn't take readily to civilization. There are reports of success with huckleberries in open fields, but few persons ever saw anybody who saw any growing in that way.

MR. A. L. HATCH, of Itasca, Wis., will apply a solution of copper carbonate in ammonia largely diluted with water to his 25-acre apple orchard next season, to prevent the apple scab (*Fusicladium dendriticum*). He expects by spraying the trees to largely increase the income from the orchard.

best crop of peaches in Allegan County is that of T. W. Leland, near Douglas. He will have about 4,000 baskets, chiefly of late varieties, and attributes his happy state in large part to persistent fighting of carculio, of which he captured and destroyed over 3,000.

THE *Canadian Horticulturist* says that week by week the prospect for apple growers is becoming blacker and blacker. Buyers who have been out in the States report there is no fruit to buy. A Montreal man who went south for early fruit could find none and returned without any. In England there will be very few apples. Blight and caterpillars have destroyed the early promise.

It is stated that the export trade in chopped apples—a dried product from inferior fruit and material left after the preparation of the best quality of evaporated fruit—has increased from small orders in 1888 to 11,000,000 pounds in 1889, and 20,000,000 pounds could have been sold in 1889. Cider is consumed in France at the rate of 275,000,000 gallons annually. American chopped apples are largely used for conversion into cider, and preferred to the home-grown article, being better preserved and of finer flavor. It appears now that there is room for all we will be able to export.

In his peach orchard of thirty acres N. T. Robinson, of Hawkeburg, sowed last year August 1st, ten acres of wheat, ten in Sept. and ten in Oct., sowing one peck of wheat to the acre. He also sowed at the same time and on the same ground turnips. At the proper time he gathered about 1,000 bushels of good sized turnips, leaving the small ones in the ground for seed. This season before his wheat was ready for harvest he gathered from among it the ripe turnip seed, of which he had 18 bushels, for which he has refused 14 cents per pound, or \$150. His wheat yielded 20 bushels, that sowed last yielding a little the best. At 70 cents a bushel this would yield him \$182.70, or a total from both crops of more than \$330. Thus it is seen that it pays to be eccentric. Not many peach orchards will yield as much money as that this year.—South Haven Messenger.

Apiarian.

Retarding the Granulation of Honey.

Blythe, in his "Foods; Their Analysis and Composition," thus discusses the influence of the atmosphere on the granulation of honey:

"The careful observer will have noticed that granulation may be retarded by keeping in a uniform high temperature. I believe if honey be kept at say 90°, it will not crystallize so long as this temperature be maintained. The melting point of glucose-sacchar crystals is 56°; cold weather accelerates candying of honey—this is well known, but little understood. It is not the cold that does it, but the condition of the atmosphere incident to the cold. In other words, the point of atmospheric saturation is then low, in which state the air is in a condition favorable to its giving back its moisture to the honey, which has for water a strong affinity.

"Let the skeptic who cures his honey by causing it to flow over shallow troughs, or by storing it in shallow tanks, and who refuses to accept this theory, transfer his operations to a cold room, or to the cellar, and he will discover that instead of obtaining cured honey, he will soon have candied honey.

"A colorless syrup is sometimes found floating on top of a body of granulated honey. This liquid is almost pure levulose, and its presence is not an evidence of unripeness, but a proof that levulose is present in an undue proportion. It is in itself uncrystallizable glucose or from its co-constituent dextrose. When it is present in honey in abnormal quantities, a portion of it refuses to combine with the dextrose, and finds its way to the surface, where it floats in the form of the liquid well known to most beekeepers, at least most of them have had an opportunity of seeing it.

WHEN THE HAIR

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A Rich Brown

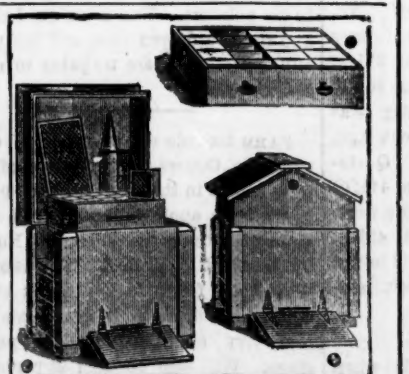
or even black. It will not soil the pillowcase nor a pocket-handkerchief, and is always agreeable. All the dirty, gummy hair preparations should be displaced at once by Ayer's Hair Vigor, and thousands who go around with heads looking like "the fretful porcupine" should hurry to the nearest drug store and purchase a bottle of the Vigor."

The *Sunny South*, Atlanta Ga.

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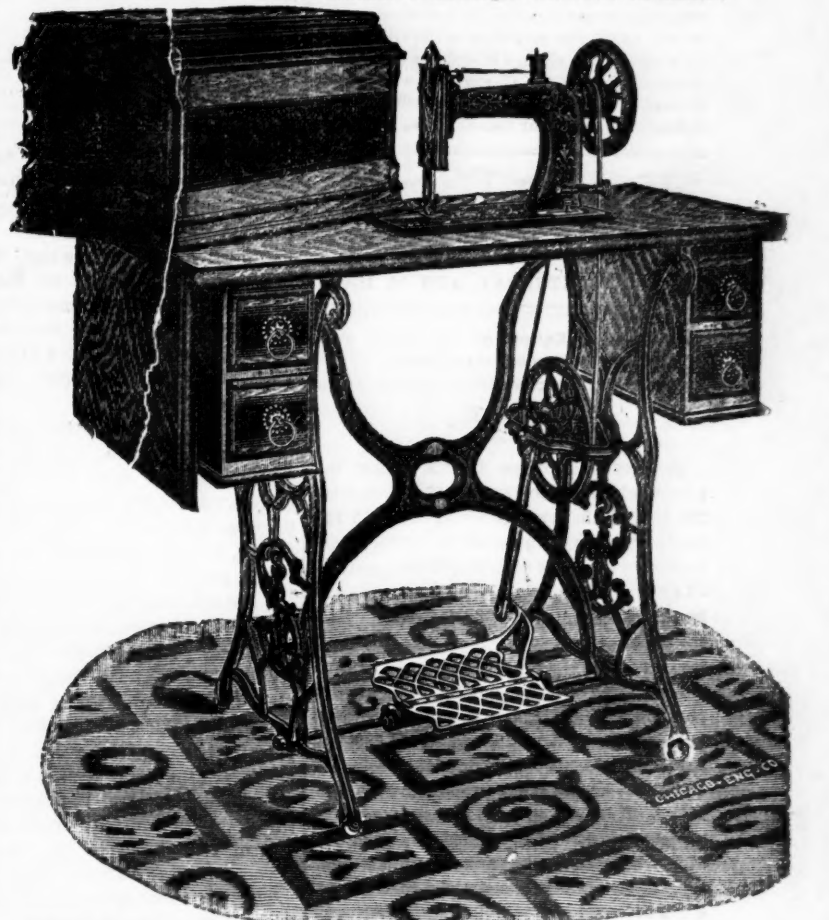
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STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

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DETROIT, SATURDAY, AUG. 23, 1890.

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WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 245,157 bu., against 289,484 bu. the previous week, and 335,738 bu. for the corresponding week in 1889. Shipments for the week were 235,733 bu., against 33,825 bu. the previous week, and 263,427 bu. the corresponding week last year. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 541,190 bu., against 518,123 bu. last week, and 130,057 bu. at the corresponding date in 1889. The visible supply of this grain on Aug. 16 was 15,452,780 bu., against 15,493,491 bu. the previous week, and 14,320,534 bu. for the corresponding week in 1889. This shows a decrease from the amount reported the previous week of 37,712 bushels. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows an increase of 4,232,246 bu.

The course of the market has been strongly in favor of holders all week. The dollar mark on spot was reached on Saturday on No. 2 red, and the highest points were reached on Wednesday, when it sold at \$1.04. Futures have been active at a high range in prices. December selling yesterday at \$1.08 1/2. It looks as the dollar limit at interior points would soon be reached, although the market was irregular and fluctuated rapidly yesterday. After the steady advance which has taken place within the past six weeks, it would not be surprising to see some reaction. But the present crop year will not see low prices for wheat, or any other grain. Any decline must be followed by another advance.

The following table exhibits the daily sales of spot wheat in this market from Aug. 1st to August 23rd inclusive:

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
Aug. 1	87 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2
" 2	87 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2
" 3	87 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2
" 4	87 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2
" 5	87 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2
" 6	87 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2
" 7	87 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2
" 8	87 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2
" 9	87 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2
" 10	87 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2
" 11	87 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2
" 12	87 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2
" 13	87 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2
" 14	87 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2
" 15	87 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2
" 16	87 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2
" 17	87 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2
" 18	87 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2
" 19	87 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2
" 20	87 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2
" 21	87 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2
" 22	87 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2
" 23	87 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2

No. 3 white sold at 94 1/2c. No. 3 white at 87 1/2c, and rejected at 80 1/2c.

The following is a record of the closing prices on the various deals in futures each day during the past week:

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Saturday	1.03 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.06 1/2
Sunday	1.03 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.06 1/2
Monday	1.03 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.06 1/2
Tuesday	1.03 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.06 1/2
Wednesday	1.03 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.06 1/2
Thursday	1.03 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.06 1/2
Friday	1.03 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.06 1/2

It is now estimated that the wheat crop of the United States will be about 400,000,000 bu.—perhaps ten millions more. Corn, oats, potatoes and fruits are very short crops also. Wheat will be as cheap in proportion as any other food product, and there will not be any substitution. With a normal consumption of 40,000,000 people, and the amount required for seed, it looks as if Europe would not get a very large amount of this season's crop. As compared with the crop of last year the present one is short fully two-thirds of the amount exported the past year. Wheat, therefore, is going to be good property until another crop is harvested.

The Chicago Tribune of Wednesday published the following dispatch from Grand Forks, Dakota: "As threshing progresses in Grand Forks county it becomes evident that the yield per acre of wheat will be tolerably small and the grade inferior. One citizen here, owning a farm near Glibby in the Red River Valley, had a yield of six bushels per acre, grading No. 3 northern. Another farm in the same vicinity had a yield of nine bushels per acre of No. 2 northern. No. 1 hard will be a comparatively scarce article. Slight frosts the past two or three nights also served to deteriorate grain and completely kill vegetables in many localities."

The shipments of wheat last week from ports in Australia and Southern Europe were 2,400,000 bu., of which 1,840,000 were for the United Kingdom.

Beechbom's trade circular says: "For the two months ended July 31 the total exports from Russia, according to the weekly official returns, amount to about 11 million quarters; but when the corrected returns come to hand the total will probably reach 12 million quarters, against 14,500,000 qrs. last season, and 13,750,000 qrs. in 1887-88."

According to the Echo Agricola the wheat crop of France this year is about 285,000,000 bu.

The Manitoba Government issued its third crop bulletin yesterday. The average of the wheat yield will be 25 bushels per acre, with a total of 30,000,000 bushels. Harvesting is half over and the weather is magnificent.

The Liverpool Corn Trade News thinks it will be nip and tuck between supply and demand the coming crop year, with demand slightly handicapped. It may turn out that

the handicapping is on the other side. It certainly looks so now.

We believe now the wheat crop of this State will be fully 30,000,000 bu. Reports of big yields are coming from most of the wheat-growing counties. There is one point, however, to be remembered, and that is the crop is very spotted—good and bad fields alternating everywhere. The quality will be good, and the dryness of the berry make it fit for shipment as soon as threshed.

A cable dispatch says: "The Hungarian wheat harvest is estimated at 80,000,000 cwt., half of which will be exported. The value of the crop is placed at 140,000,000 florins."

The following table shows the quantity of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe:

	Bushels.
Visible supply	15,373,079
On passage for United Kingdom	17,280,000
On passage for Continent of Europe	4,673,000

Total bushels Aug. 2, 1890..... 40,326,079
Total bushels Aug. 2, 1889..... 40,326,079
Total bushels Aug. 2, 1888..... 40,326,079
Total bushels Aug. 2, 1887..... 40,326,079

The estimated receipts of foreign and home-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending Aug. 9 were 163,790 bu. more than the estimated consumption; and for the eight weeks ending July 26 the receipts are estimated to have been 1,056,000 bu. more than the consumption. The receipts show an increase for those eight weeks of 6,446,083 bu., as compared with the corresponding eight weeks in 1889.

Shipments of wheat from India for the week ending Aug. 9, 1890, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange, aggregated 450,000 bu., of which 100,000 bu. were for the United Kingdom and 350,000 bu. for the Continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cable, amounted to 1,300,000 bu., of which 650,000 bu. went to the United Kingdom, and 650,000 bu. to the Continent. The shipments from that country from April 1, the beginning of the crop year, to Aug. 9, aggregated 10,550,000 bu., of which 7,300,000 bu. went to the United Kingdom, and 3,250,000 bu. to the Continent. For the corresponding period in 1889 the shipments were 10,160,000 bu. The wheat on passage from India July 29 was estimated at 2,850,000 bu. One year ago the quantity was 3,576,000 bu.

The Liverpool market on Friday was quiet firm, with good demand. Quotations for American wheat were as follows: No. 2 winter, 74c. per cental. No. 3 spring, 75c. California Club, 74c. per cental.

CORN AND OATS.

CORN.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 31,655 bu. against 14,550 bu. the previous week, and 11,721 bu. for the corresponding week in 1889. Shipments for the week were 6,049 bu. against 4,679 bu. the previous week, and none for the corresponding week in 1889. The visible supply of corn in the country on Aug. 16th amounted to 11,077,169 bu., against 11,113,270 bu. the previous week, and 8,027,060 bu. at the same date in 1889. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week indicated of 36,301 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 9,175 bu. against 2,406 bu. last week, and 11,995 bu. at the corresponding date in 1889. Corn holds very steady. Receipts have improved a little, higher prices inducing holders to sell. So far as the coming crop is concerned it is a well ascertained fact that the crop will be fully 400,000,000 bu. less than last year—probably aggregating 1,000,000,000 bu., against 2,000,000,000 bu. As oats are also a short crop, and the high price of wheat will make bran and middlings dear also, there is no chance for corn to decline. The chances seem to all favor higher values. Quotations here are 53 1/2c for spot No. 2, 51c for No. 3, 50c for No. 4, and 53 1/2c for No. 3 yellow. In futures No. 3 for September sold at 51c, and October at 52c. The Chicago market was steady yesterday at the following range: No. 2, 49 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 51c; No. 3, 49c; No. 3 yellow, 50 1/2c; No. 3 white, 49 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 50c. In futures No. 2 sold at 49 1/2c for September, 50c for October, and 53 1/2c for May. New York was firm and 53 1/2c higher yesterday.

The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted steady with fair demand. Quotations were as follows: Spot, 43c; August, 43c; September, 43c; October, 43c; 7d; spot and futures showing a slight decline.

OATS.

The receipts at this point for the week were 117,791 bu., against 104,507 bu. the previous week, and 87,756 bu. for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 64,563 bu. against 30,525 bu. the previous week and 36,202 bu. the same week in 1889. The visible supply of this grain on August 16th was 2,364,120 bu., against 2,259,730 bu. the previous week, and 4,989,240 bu. at the corresponding date in 1889. The visible supply shows an increase of 4,390 bu. for the week indicated. Stocks held in store here amount to 102,995 bu., against 66,774 bu. the previous week, and 57,037 bu. the corresponding week in 1889. Oats are a little higher than a week ago, but not yet up to the figures which will prevail for the balance of the crop year. Feed grains are going to be scarce. Quotations here are as follows: No. 2 white, 39c; No. 3 white, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 38 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 36 1/2c; light mixed, nominal. In futures No. 2 mixed for August sold at 38 1/2c, and September at 37 1/2c per bu. At Chicago oats are firm, and made a slight advance on some futures yesterday. At the close yesterday prices were as follows: No. 2 white, 37 1/2c; No. 3 white, 36 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, 38 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 36 1/2c; light mixed, nominal. In futures No. 2 mixed for August closed at 37 1/2c, September at 36 1/2c, and October at 36 1/2c. The New York market yesterday was steady, with spot lower than a week ago, and futures showing an advance. Quotations were as follows: No. 2 white, 44 1/2c; No. 3 white, 40 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, 45 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 40 1/2c; light mixed, nominal. In futures No. 2 mixed for August closed at 44 1/2c, September at 43 1/2c, and October at 43 1/2c per bu.

INCUBATORS are only profitable when used for early hatches. Chickens that are hatched very late do not pay for their keep in inexperienced hands. At least so asserts the Home Journal.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER.

The market for butter is very steady, and for a really choice lot of dairy it could be sprung a cent at least above current quotation. Good fresh dairy sells quick at 14 1/2c, and fair at 13 1/2c. Creamery is steady at 17 1/2c, and the demand is good enough to take all offering. Low grade butter is not wanted at any price, and there is a good deal of it yet coming in. The recent rains have improved pastures, and with cooler weather butter-makers should not experience any trouble in producing a good article. Prices are more apt to advance than decline from this time forward. At Chicago dealers report a fair demand for everything but medium qualities, with stocks only moderate and prices firm. Medium or only fair makes are selling rather slow, and are not bringing satisfactory prices. The stock of such are liberal. The following were the quotations: 19c for choice, 14 1/2c for fine dairies, 15 1/2c for medium to fair, 13 1/2c for packing stock, fresh, 7 1/2c, old, 5 1/2c. The New York market has greatly improved in tone, and prices have also advanced. The demand for fancy table grades in that market is ahead of the supply, and consequently held with much firmness. All good butter has participated in the advance. Western creamery, if choice, is very firm and in active demand. Quotations in that market yesterday were as follows:

	Butter.
Creamery, State and Penn., extra	21 1/2c
Creamery, State and Penn., seconds	21 1/2c
State dairy, half-salt tubs and pails	17 1/2c
State dairy, half-salt tubs and pails	17 1/2c
State dairy, half-salt tubs and pails	17 1/2c
State dairy, half-salt tubs and pails	17 1/2c

WESTERN STOCK.

	Butter.
Creamery, State and Penn., extra	21 1/2c
Creamery, State and Penn., seconds	21 1/2c
State dairy, half-salt tubs and pails	17 1/2c
State dairy, half-salt tubs and pails	17 1/2c
State dairy, half-salt tubs and pails	17 1/2c
State dairy, half-salt tubs and pails	17 1/2c

The exports of butter from New York since May 1st, the beginning of the trade year, compare as follows:

	Exports.
For week ending Aug. 19	4,525,000
Same week 1889	4,525,000
Since May 1, 1889	41,027,880
Same time last year	41,741,794

CHEESE.

There has been a general advance in all the leading markets, and the trade seems to be in better shape than for months. In this market full cream stock is selling at 8 1/2c for choice, and firm at the advance. At Chicago the market is higher and the demand good. Receipts and stocks are about normal, and the outlook favorable to sellers. Following were the quotations: Full cream cheddars, 7 1/2c per lb.; do. twins, 6 1/2c; Young Americans, 9 1/2c; 1-lb. skims, cheddars, 6 1/2c; 1-lb. skims, twins, 5 1/2c; 7 1/2c; hard skims, 3 1/2c; 4 1/2c. The New York market is very strong on choice makes, while ordinary stock is not so active nor so firm, although all grades are higher than a week ago. Receipts have been very light the past week, and the active demand for the home trade, which has greatly improved, gives holders of choice goods the advantage. Quotations in that market yesterday were as follows:

	Butter.
State factory, choice, full cream, col'd	8 1/2c
State factory, fancy white, special	8 1/2c
State factory, full cream, choice	7 1/2c
State factory, fine, full cream	7 1/2c
State factory, light skims, fine	6 1/2c
State factory, skims, medium	4 1/2c
State factory, full skims	3 1/2c
Ohio flats	5 1/2c

The exports of cheese from New York since May 1st (the beginning of the trade year) compare as follows:

	Exports.
For week ending Aug. 19	4,525,000
Same week 1889	4,525,000
Since May 1, 1889	41,027,880
Same time last year	41,741,794

At Utica, on Monday, choice makes sold higher and were very active. Small sizes were also scarce and higher. The amount sold figured up 13,972 boxes, against 9,551 boxes the previous week, and 16,730 for the corresponding date last year. The range of prices was from 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c, with 7 1/2c the ruling figure.

At Little Falls, on Monday, sales amounted to 10,625 boxes, and the range of prices was from 7 1/2c for factory, and 7 3/4c for dairy. Demand was active.

In Western New York, 1,000 boxes of the Cloverfield combination sold Wednesday at 8c.

The Montreal Gazette reports a firm market at 8 1/2c to 8 3/4c, with extra fine goods held higher.

The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted firm, with fair demand; quotations were 41s. 6d. per cwt. for finest colored and white new American, an advance of 1s. 0d. from the figures quoted a week ago.

We have received the premium list and prospectus of the combined New York and Pennsylvania Inter-State Exposition, to be held at Elmira, N. Y., Sept. 1st to 12th, G. M. Robinson, Secretary and Manager. It is as handsomely gotten up as anything in this line we have ever seen, and if everything about the fair is to be conducted in the same gilt-edged style the managers of the Columbian Exposition may go to Elmira to get pointers. The premium list is large and the awards generous, and the managers will apparently spare no pains to make the fair a success.

FARM for sale of \$20 acre in Crooktown township, Ottawa County. One of the best farm houses in the county; ample barns and sheds, large apple orchards, well watered, and situated near the village of Nunica, on the D. G. H. & M. R. H. This is one of the best stock farms in the State; also well adapted to all kinds of grain, and will be sold very cheap. Immediate possession given. Will also be sold in parcels of 40 acres and upwards to suit purchasers. All cases and particulars call on or address George D. Turner, care of First National Bank, Grand Haven, Mich.

THE DETROIT EXPOSITION.

On Tuesday next the second exhibition of the Detroit Exposition Company opens at Detroit and will run ten days, exclusive of Sunday. Last Wednesday George M. Savage, the Secretary, invited the members of the press of the city to accompany him on a visit to the grounds and see for themselves what had been and was still being done to make this year's exhibition if possible more successful than that of 1889. The party went aboard the yacht Lella, and were soon landed at the dock on the River Rouge. The seeding done last fall proved fairly successful, and now that the mowers have been run over the grass gives the grounds the appearance of a well kept lawn. This will virtually do away with the dust that proved quite a nuisance at times last season.

In the main building all was life. Three hundred men were busily engaged in getting the different exhibits ready for the opening day. Many new exhibitors have engaged space in the building this year, and the exhibit promise to be finer and more varied than that of 1889.

On the outside the implement and the machinery men are getting things in shape, and this department of the fair will, the exhibitors say, be the finest ever seen in Michigan. None of the live stock has yet arrived, but the entries of horses, cattle, sheep and swine are largely in excess of those of last year, and visitors can depend on a fine exhibit in these classes. The entries in the poultry department have proved larger than anticipated and more space is being arranged for the exhibit. The Company have added a bench show for this year, and the noted dogs from all sections of the country have been entered. This is expected to prove one of the great features of the exhibition.

A new fire engine house has been erected. It contains all the modern improvements, and will have one of the city engines, fully manned, located here during the fair. A visit to this will be interesting, and the "fire ladders" will take pleasure in explaining the working of the machine to visitors.

The State Fish Commission is busily engaged in getting its exhibit in shape, and promise to make it more interesting than that of last year. The exhibit last year attracted as much attention as anything on the grounds.

For music Capra's band, of New York, whose renditions were so much enjoyed last year, has again been secured. This band is admitted to be the finest in the United States, and the management is to be congratulated for its enterprise in securing them, and thus adding a very pleasant feature to the show. To the lovers of fine music no part of the exhibit will prove more enjoyable.

In the way of amusement the management has arranged for the production of the drama of the destruction of Pompeii, which will be enacted under the direction of Capt. Pain, and calls for a large amount of work. The grand stand, almost completed, will seat 10,000 people and afford a vantage point to half as many more. It is a vast shelving plane, whereon benches are built. Between the grand stand and the stage the lake is being excavated, no small work in itself, as it is 200 feet long, 60 feet wide by five feet deep, with the sandy bottom and slides coated with clay so as to prevent infiltration as far as possible. As this lake is five feet above the water level it is supplied with water by the pumps. It is possible for 50,000 people to see the play from the plain, while, of course, a vast multitude may enjoy the pyrotechnic play. Space will not admit of a full description of this play, but some idea can be gained of it when it is known that a miniature city that requires nearly a million feet of lumber to build is erected each day, and blown up each evening.

Last year there was some dissatisfaction expressed by visitors at what they thought was an extra charge for admission to the art gallery. It had not been fully advertised, and quite a general impression prevailed among those attending that the ticket of admission to the grounds admitted to all. For the information of our readers we give the following: Fifty cents is the price of admission; twenty-five cents extra will be charged for the art gallery. For the drama of "Pompeii" no charge is to be made excepting for the grand stand, which will be 25 cents. The admission to the grounds in the evening after seven o'clock will be 25 cents, but parties attending the exhibition through the day are at liberty to stay during the evening without any charge.

A report has gained currency that the management had rented ground to parties on which beer stands were to be erected. This story is false. No beer or liquor of any kind will be sold on the grounds of the Exposition, and each lease made by the company explicitly specifies that any lesser gully of selling wine, beer, or liquor of any sort, will forfeit his or her lease, and the money paid for it.

It has required a large amount of hard work to successfully arrange the details of a great fair such as this, and the larger part of it has fallen to the share of the Secretary, Mr. Geo. M. Savage. He has been untiring in his efforts to make it a success, and deserves to be rewarded, as we hope he will be by seeing the exhibition of 1890 more largely attended and more successful financially than that of 1889.

Spring Wheat.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

I should like to inquire of the readers of your paper in regard to spring wheat. What kind of crop is it to sow winter wheat after? We think barley the best thing after, but I do not like to handle barley, and would like to try spring wheat if it would do well.

E. T. S.

The Secret of Success.

The success that Messrs. Loomis & Nyman of Tiffin, O., have met with in the manufacture of Well Boring Machinery is due largely to the fact that they have every facility for manufacturing first class machines, and are thoroughly responsible in all dealings, and have been engaged in the business for over 30 years. Also by a liberal patronage of the Newspapers. Their advertisement of "Bore Wells" is familiar to most readers. All persons interested in the subject should write for catalogue to Messrs. Loomis & Nyman, Tiffin, Ohio.

In Memoriam.

We, the undersigned, officers of the Washington Pomological Society, respectfully submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Joseph Durr Baldwin, President, and of Mr. Anson Sessions, one of the vice-presidents of our society, we mourn the loss of two of the oldest, best and most faithful and efficient members of our society.

President Baldwin especially was one of the most enthusiastic pomologists in the State of Michigan. His ripe experience in fruit growing, his liberality in communicating his knowledge, his progressive and patient zeal in testing new fruits and in general experimentation in horticulture, his gentlemanly deportment toward his fellows and his executive abilities as an officer endear him to our society and to his fellow officers, and to the State Horticultural Society, of which he was a life member.

The memory of Mr. Sessions is dear to us as a faithful, true, honest and upright officer and gentleman of the good old school. We shall ever miss these brethren in our monthly meetings and in the discharge of duties which involve the interests of our fruit growers. May they now enjoy the pomology of the heavenly Jerusalem, where on either side of the river of life is growing the tree of life, which bears twelve manner of fruits, yielding its fruit every month, the leaves of the tree being a sanitary blessing "for the healing of the nations."

Resolved, That we extend our utmost sympathy and condolences to Mrs. Baldwin and to Mrs. Sessions, and to the surviving children of these our esteemed brethren. May they fully reap the fruits of the labors of these faithful servants of the Lord.

ANN ARBOR, August 19, 1890.

J. J. PARSHALL, 1st Vice-President.

JACOB GANZHOFF, Secretary.

EMIL BAUR, Corresponding Sec'y.

Detroit Business University.

Over forty years of earnest and faithful work of the Detroit Business University in educating ambitious young men and women for usefulness, has been so appreciated that now a thousand or more through its halls yearly.

For several years the managers have not been able to secure sufficient room in any one building in the city to accommodate all its patrons, which made it necessary to have designed and constructed a building of sufficient capacity, with all modern conveniences, and every way worthy of the leading business training institution of America.

The result is, that attractive six-story structure of gothic design on Wilcox Avenue, near Woodward Avenue. The building is one hundred feet long by sixty feet wide; is made of brick, with pillars and copings of red sandstone. The whole structure is shaded with red, including the tiling on the roof. The second, third and fourth floors are occupied by the Business University, and have large pleasant study halls and classrooms with all modern conveniences, including elevators, steam-heating, electric lighting and best of ventilation.

The demands of the times are for young men and women who can do business rapidly and accurately and the demands are most pressing. Those fortunate enough to graduate from this institution. We would advise our readers while in the City to visit this popular school, or write

Poetry.

TREASURE IN HEAVEN.

Every coin of earthly treasure
We have lavished upon earth.
For our ample worldly pleasure,
May be reckoned something worth;
For the spending was not losing,
Though the purchase were but small;
It has perished with the using;
We have had it—that is all!

All the gold we dust behind us,
When we turn to dust again,
(Though our avarice may blind us.)
We have gathered quite in vain.
Since we neither can direct it,
By the winds of fortune tossed,
Nor in our words expect it,
What we hoarded, we have lost.

But each merciful obligation—
(Glad of pity wisely won.)
What we gave in self-negation,
We may safely call our own;
For the treasure freely given
Is the treasure that we hoard,
Since the angels keep in heaven
What is lent unto the Lord!

—John G. Saxe.

IN GLAD WEATHER.

I do not know what skies there were,
Nor if the wind was high or low;
I think I heard the branches stir:
A little when we turned to go;
I think I saw the grasses wave,
As if they tried to kiss your feet,
And yet it seems like yesterday,
That day together, sweet!

I think it must have been in May;
I think the sunlight must have shone;
I know a scent of springtime lay
Across the fields; we were alone.
We went together, you and I;
How could I look beyond your eyes?
If you were only standing by,
I did not miss the skies!

I could not tell if evening glowed,
Or noontide heat lay white and still;
Beyond the shadows of the road;
I only watched your face until
I knew it was the gladiest day,
The sweetest day that summer knew—
The time that we two stole away
And I saw only you!

—Charles B. Goring, in Scribner's Magazine.

POSSSESSION.

A poet loved a star,
And to it whispered nightly,
"Being so fair, why art thou, love, so far?
Or why so coldly shine, who shinnest so brightly?
O beauty without and unpossessed,
O night to this beating heart
But clasp these once and then die bliss!"

That star her poet's love,
So widely warm, made known,
And leaving for his sake her heaven above,
His star stooped earthward and became a woman.

"Thou who has wooed and has possessed,
My lover, answer: Which was best,
The star's beam or the woman's heart?"
"I miss from heaven," the man replied,
"A light that drew my spirit to it,"
And to the man the woman sighed,
"I miss from earth a poet!"

—Edward Dulmer Lytton.

Miscellaneous.

A NIGHT IN AN OLD LOG HOUSE.

It happened in the early part of the spring
just past, that I found myself with a few
days of spare time on my hands, and as I
had long been desirous of buying a good fam-
ily horse, I thought I could not use my vaca-
tion to better advantage than in looking
one up. I set out, accordingly, through the
beautiful farming country of southern Michi-
gan, traveling in a light road cart, and put-
ting up at night with the families of the
farmers. I had been upon the road for sev-
eral days without finding exactly what I
wanted, when one evening, just at dusk, I
stopped before a small farmhouse, the owner
of which, I had been told, had a number of
horses for sale.

As I tied my horse by the gate, I noticed
on the opposite side of the road a log house,
evidently very old, and apparently deserted;
for though all was not around it, it had
yet that desolate and forsaken appearance
which a house so soon acquires when not
lived in. My observations were cut short,
however, by the appearance of a not very
enterprising looking individual, who proved
to be the farmer whom I had come to see.
Upon learning the object of my visit, he at
once invited me to the barn to inspect his
horses. This took some time, and our busi-
ness was still unsettled, when a ragged and
very dirty little boy popped his head in at
the stable door, and announced that supper
was ready. I rather reluctantly accepted a
cordial invitation to partake of this meal
with the family, my host remarking, as he
led the way to the house, "You'll find we
don't put on much style here, Mr. Brown,
but if you're willin' to take us as you find
us, I kin promise you 'bout to eat." After
washing in a rusty tin basin on a bench
beside the door, and wiping as gingerly as pos-
sible on a towel which had seen a good deal
of service since it came from the wash, I
followed the man into the kitchen, where he
introduced me to a slatternly looking woman
as his wife; requesting me at the same time
to draw up a chair to the table, and make
myself at home. The first part of this invita-
tion I was able to accept, but it was impos-
sible to fancy anything home-like about the
carelessly set table, with its soiled, slop-
stained tablecloth, and ill-cooked food,
while the noise and quarrelling of the chil-
dren, and their mother's constant and inef-
fectual scolding, rendered connected con-
versation impossible. I had resolved to go
on to the next town to spend the night, and
return to finish my business the next day,
but on rising from the table, I found that a
cold, drizzling rain, which had been threat-
ening all the afternoon, had at last set in in
earnest; making the prospect of a six miles
ride to town even less inviting than that of
spending the night where I was. Later in
the evening, the arrival of two young men,
friends of the family from a distance, in-
creased my discomfort by the fear that I
might be putting my entertainers to some
inconvenience, as the house was small. My
anxiety was soon relieved, however, by the
man of the house, who, after a brief con-
sultation with his wife, turned to me with—
"Well, Mr. Brown, you see how it is.
We're pretty well crowded to-night, but we
can accommodate you if you don't mind sleep-
in' over to the log house across the way. You

see, when our neighbor, John Turner, died,
the widder rented the farm, and moved in
to town to send the children to school, but
she left one room furnished in the old house,
so they can have a place to stay when they
come down here. We've got the key, and it
ain't no ways likely the'd be any objection
to you stayin' to-night."

I felt very doubtful of the propriety of
this proceeding, but as my host repeatedly
assured me that it was all right, and par-
ticularly as there seemed to be nothing else
to be done, I finally took the proffered um-
brella, and followed him across the muddy
road, stumbling and splashing along by the
dim light of a lantern, to the old house I
had noticed upon my arrival. Unlocking the
front door, my conductor ushered me in to
a large, low room, where, after lighting a
kerosene lamp, and starting a brisk fire in
the small box stove, he bade me good night,
and went away. Being left to my own de-
vices, I seated myself in a large, old-fash-
ioned, chintz-covered rocker, which I found
drawn up to the stove; with a table on
which were a few old papers, a novel, and
the lamp, placed conveniently near it; just
as it had been left by the last occupant
of the room. Upon looking about me, my
first impression as to the age of the house
was confirmed. On three sides of the room
the walls were of roughly hewn logs, well
white-washed. The fourth side was formed
by a board partition, which divided the
house length-wise, and was white-washed
like the rest; as were also the boards add
beams of the ceiling, which appeared to
form the floor of a loft, or chamber above.

A neatly papered fire-board, behind the
stove, closed what had been the old fire-
place. A bright rag carpet covered the
floor, shades of unbleached cotton curtained
the windows, a clean and comfortable look-
ing bed stood in the corner, and a wash-
stand near it held everything necessary to a
civilized toilet. On the whole, comparing
my present situation with my prospects a
short time before, I felt well pleased with
the change.

The wind dashed the rain against the
windows, and howled dismally down the
chimney, but the fire burned and crackled
cheerily in the little stove, and leaning back
comfortably in my chair, and stretching my
feet out to enjoy the warmth, I fell to
speculating upon the age and probable his-
tory of the house; and to thinking of the
many changes which had taken place since
the logs of which it was built were stately
trees, and formed a part of the primeval
forest.

As I allowed my fancy to wander, I
chanced to close my eyes for a moment,
when a puff of cool air upon my cheek, and
a rustling and murmuring, as of the wind
among the tree-tops, caused me to open
them again, very quickly. I found myself
(though singularly enough without feeling
much surprise at the change in my surround-
ings), standing in the midst of a vast nat-
ural park. In every direction, as far as I
could see, lay a gently undulating country,
its grass covered hills and valleys shaded by
great oaks, standing so far apart that the
sunlight found its way freely down among
their spreading tops, to lie in great patches
upon the thick turf below. Through the
dead, matted grass a second crop was spring-
ing, fresh and green, and the crisp,
breath of air, and the prevailing russet and
crimson of the forest, brightened here and
there by the gayer colors of the hickory,
maple, and poplar, proclaimed the fall of
the year. A little brook picked its way peace-
fully along at the foot of the gentle slopes,
dimpling with fun as it went, and chuck-
ling and murmuring to itself over some
pleasant forest secret, on its way to a fair
lake, glimpses of which I could catch at a
little distance through the trees, as it flash-
ed and sparkled in the autumn sunshine.
And now, with a rustling of dead leaves,
and a soft tramp, tramp, of tiny hoofs upon
the grass, a herd of deer came slowly into
sight, making toward the lake, and stopping
to browse a mouthful here and there as they
came. Suddenly they threw up their heads,
sniffed the air a moment, and then, bound-
ing away, were out of sight in a moment.
Turning to learn the cause of their flight, I
saw a party of Indian girls, with baskets in
their hands, running and bounding along
through the woods, laughing and chattering
as they came, evidently bound upon a nut-
ting frolic. Gathering beneath a tall shag-
bark hickory, they gaily assailed the tree
with sticks and stones, darting here and
there with merry shrieks and laughter, as
the nuts came rattling down. In the midst
of the fun and frolic, one paused, and with
uplifted hand, motioned the others to be
silent. In a moment every sound was hushed,
and all stood listening intently. Then, with
a suppressed cry of "Che-mo-ko-man," they
seized their half-filled baskets, and van-
ished almost as quickly as the deer had done.

Presently, as I looked and listened, there
came to my ears, faintly at first, and soft-
ened by distance, but growing louder and
plainer as the singers drew nearer, the rollick-
ing chorus of a gay French song. Soon,
over a little rise of ground appeared three
powerful looking men, carrying rifles in
their hands, and packs of furs strapped up
on their backs. They were dressed in long
blouses of homespun, confined at the waist
by red woollen sashes, which served also to
support hunting knives and Indian tomahawks.
Their legs were protected by deer-
skin leggings, and they wore moccasins up
on their feet, while the effect of their swar-
thy complexions, coal-black hair, and flash-
ing eyes was heightened by the red woollen
caps, decorated in the Indian style with
feathers, which covered their heads.

I knew them at once for the "rangers of
the woods," the "coureurs des bois" of the
French fur companies (see Luman's
Hist. Mich.). Strong and well built, the
freedom of the wild life they led was in
every motion, and they seemed to belong
naturally to the forest as the Indians or the
deer.

I watched them with great interest and
curiosity as they threw down their packs,
and went about gathering fuel for their
camp-fire, talking and laughing as they work-
ed.

But as I gazed, everything about me seem-
ed to grow strangely indistinct, and my im-
pressions were for a moment confused.

When my vision cleared again, I saw that
it was night. The forest was dark around
me, and I peered fearfully into its gloomy
shadows. I could hear the rippling of the
little brook, and from some place near by,
what seemed to be the hooting of an owl,

but might have been a signal. Under a
great walnut tree, a camp-fire had burned
low, and beside its embers, the men I had
seen before had fallen asleep. Suddenly,
the quiet of the forest was broken by ter-
rible yells, and the woods seemed to swarm
with naked forms, dimly seen in the faint
light. The sleepers sprang to their feet,
and for a few moments, the crack of fire-
arms, the yells of the savages, shouts,
shrieks, and dying groans, made horrible
confusion. Then the sounds died away,
and darkness and silence closed over all.

I cannot tell how much time had elapsed,
when the darkness seemed all at once to
give way to light, the silence was broken by
cheerful sounds, and once more the same
scene lay before me, more beautiful than
ever in the mellow light of the Indian sum-
mer.

The woods were gay with autumn flowers,
the little brook went laughing on its way as
happily as ever, but now a bridge had been
thrown across it, and a newly-made road
winds around the shore of the lake. And
down this road, I saw coming a long pro-
cession of canvas-covered wagons, west-
ward bound, loaded with household goods
and children, and drawn by oxen. And the
men and women who came with them, had
happy, hopeful faces, and their talk was
all of the way they had come, and of the new
life before them. They spoke of the great
Erie Canal, and its effect in opening a high-
way to the new country, of the wonderful
steamboats upon the lakes, with their crowds
of passengers bound for the west, of the
amazing progress of the age, and the bound-
less prospects of the future. They passed on,
and their voices died away in the distance.

As I stood, gazing wonderingly down the
road after them, a sound of merry voices be-
hind me caused me to turn, and to my sur-
prise, I saw that some of the trees had been
cut away, and a new log house had been
built in the midst of a small clearing. Be-
fore it a group of men were gathered, regard-
ing with satisfaction their just completed
work. Soon, with friendly good-nights,
and words of parting cheer, the kindly
neighbors gathered up their tools and went
away to their own homes, leaving the young
householder standing alone in the deep-
ling twilight.

Picking up an axe which lay upon the
ground, he entered the house, and although
I seemed not to follow him bodily, yet the
scene changed; and the room he entered lay
before me, a large, low room, one side a
board partition, on the other three the
rough logs still bore the bark, and there had
been no time to hew them. In the open fire-
place, a blazing hickory fire roared and
crackled and snapped, filling the room with
its warm glow, and totally eclipsing the ef-
forts of a tall pipe, which, placed upon a
table in the middle of the room, was pretend-
ing to light the family at their evening work.

In one corner stood a bed, made up very
high, finished around the bottom with a
snowy valence, and covered by a home-spun
woolen spread of dark, warm colors, which
a modern housekeeper would have pounced
upon with delight for a portiere. Rude
home-made benches and stools stood about
the room, the table, its roughness partially
hidden by a glossy linen cloth of domestic
manufacture, was partly set for supper, and
a pleasant-faced young woman passed busily
to and fro, pausing now and again to gaze
proudly at a babe, sleeping in a cradle near
the fire, or to watch her husband, as, axe in
hand, he hewed and smoothed the rough
walls of the house as best he could, scatter-
ing the chips about the bare floor as he worked.

"Come, John," she said at last, "come to
supper, the first meal in our new home."
The young man dropped his axe, and draw-
ing his wife to him, looked fondly down in-
to her up-turned face, then at the scene
around him, home-like even in its rudeness.

"Well, Mary," he said, "it is all very
rough and bare, and wild-looking, but it is
ours, our very own. We are starting out
with our own ground under our feet,
and our own roof over our heads."

"Yes, John," she answered, as she bent
to lift the now wide-awake baby from its
cradle, "a home of our own, a boy of our own
to work and plan for, health, strength, and
each other. Is there anyone else in all this
world as rich as we?"

They moved toward the supper table.
And suddenly, for the first time, it seemed
to me that there was somehow something
familiar in the look of the room. I gazed
about me in perplexity, trying to discover
what it could be, when I perceived to my
surprise that the bark covered walls had
been hewn and white-washed, and the rough
floor covered with a bright rag carpet. The
great bright fire-place was gone, and in its
stead stood a small box-stove, in which the
fire had gone out long ago. A kerosene
lamp stood on the table, smoking very un-
pleasantly. A comfortable looking white-
covered bed in the corner, and a glowing
oil lamp, I understood in the dark, and get-
ting to bed as quickly as possible, I in-
vited, I neither "dreamed dreams," nor "saw
visions" any more that night.

A Pen Picture of Parnell.

Charles Stewart Parnell usually wears
a loosely-fitting outworn coat. He gets all
the wear out of a coat that there is in it.
He wears it until it is shabby, then he
keeps on wearing it. Parnell has grown
very old-looking in the past few years.
The bald spot on his head has increased
perceptibly in size, and the gray hairs
in his beard are growing more and more
numerous. He feels the responsibility
of his position keenly, and his health
has become impaired under its weight.
There is a constantly troubled expres-
sion upon his face, and he seldom smiles
or indulges in light conversation. After
he becomes worn out with work he dis-
appears, sometimes for weeks, and no one
knows where to look for him. He
drops as completely out of the world as if
he had dropped into his grave.

The Cowboy's Lasso.

The cowboy's lasso is made by cutting
a rawhide into thin strips, half tanning it
with hair on. These strips are then
stretched over a block and braided into a
rope, the strands being braided very tight.
The lasso is then buried in sand for a
week or two and absorbs moisture from
the ground, which makes it soft
and pliable. When taken out of the
ground it is stretched out and the hair
is sandpapered off. It is then greased
with mutton tallow and properly noosed
and is ready for use.

THE EXPRESS—A RIDE BY RAIL
AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

There was general astonishment in our lit-
tle circle of friends when we heard of the
approaching marriage of Valentin Sancerre!
What! He—the confirmed old bachelor, the
skeptic of the boulevards, the scoff at mar-
riage, the gayest of the men about town, he
who had sworn a hundred times that he
would have none of it—Valentin, in short,
going over to the enemy? And who is he
going to marry? A widow! And, what's
more, from the country! We couldn't make
it out.

So the first time I met him I grabbed him
by the collar and demanded an explana-
tion.

"I haven't a minute," he said, "such a lot
of things to do. I have just come from the
Mairie, and am going to Stern's, the engraver,
Passage des Panoramas, for the an-
nouncement cards. Come along, won't you?"

"Of course I will," said I.

We were just in front of the Madeleine,
and we walked down the boulevard arm in
arm.

"It's a short story," said Valentin, "and
commonplace to a degree, but, since you are
bent on knowing it, the fact is I am going
take the fatal plunge!"

In February I was on my way to Nice for
the carnival. I had to travel at night, so I
took the 8.45 train in the morning, arriving
at Marseilles at five minutes after midnight.
I was to spend the day at Marseilles with my
friends, the Romabouds, who were expecting
me to luncheon, and the next morning I was
to leave for Nice, to arrive there about two
o'clock in the afternoon.

At the station at Lyons there was a ter-
rific rush. Thanks to the well-known politeness
of M. Frenoulet, the station-master, I got
a carriage facing the engine. I found
myself alone except for one other traveler,
who had a severe executive manner, a de-
corated and a portfolio. He had no baggage
except this same portfolio, and of course he
couldn't be going far, so I should soon be
left to myself—alone—the only condition
which makes a railway journey endurable.

Everybody was on board and the train
was on the point of departure. There was a
noise of vehement discussion just outside
the door.

"No, monsieur! No!" said a woman's
voice, very sweet and fresh, with an almost
impenetrable Southern accent.

"I ordered a coupe!" and a couplet I
must have."

"But, madame, if we haven't any?"

"Why didn't you pay some attention to
my letter?"

"We didn't receive any letter, madam!"

"Put on another carriage, then!"

"Impossible! We have already put on all
we are allowed. Come, come, hurry, the
train is going!"

"I must have a place, at least!"

"But I have just offered you two in the
carriage!"

"There!"

"Yes, there."

A little dark head peeped in at the door
and immediately disappeared—as if in flight.

"But there are two men there."

"Well, madame, I can't give you a car-
riage all to yourself."

"Very well, then, I won't go."

"As you please—the train is going—I
must give the signal."

"Stop, stop, stop. I absolutely must go—
and as there is only the carriage left they
give me a couplet at the next station!"

"Yes, madame! Yes, madame!"

"You promise me?"

"Certainly."

"You are sure?"

"Yes, Yes, Yes."

The door opened, the little brown head
tumbled in, surrounded by a halo of pack-
ages and rugs, a whistle shrieked, and we
were off.

The executive gentleman politely seated
himself next to me, so as to leave all one
side for the new arrival. She was flushed
and excited, and did not deign to give us a
glance, but set to work to arrange her pack-
ages in the net above and in the seats above
her with the haste that people usually mani-
fest when they have hours before them in a
railway carriage. There was one bag—two
bags—three bags and a number of rugs.

I watched her arrangements from the cor-
ner of my eye and came to the decided con-
clusion that she was charming. In fact, it
is always pleasant to travel with a pretty
woman than with an old Englishman with
spectacles. It was bitterly cold. The coun-
try, covered with snow and illuminated with
a pale, cold sunlight, seemed to flee away
rapidly on either side of the carriage.

Our little traveler, wrapped to her chin
in her rug, set herself obstinately to looking
out of the window to her left. The execu-
tive gentleman drew from his portfolio great
State papers with seals in all colors of the
rainbow—yellow, green, blue and purple—
which he read with considerable attention.

As for me, comfortably seated with my
feet on the heater, I looked over the pile of
papers I had bought at the station to pass
away the time.

Twenty minutes after eleven. "La-
rebbe!" The train stopped. The executive
gentleman arranged his papers, got up, took
off his hat and left the carriage. He had
hardly reached the platform before he was
received by the station-master, who address-
ed him as M. Finspector in a tone of deep
respect. Our little passenger rushed to the
door.

"Is this the station-master?"

"Yes, madame, and I have sent on the dis-
patch."

"What, sent it on? I am not to have the
couplet immediately?"

"Impossible, madame; we have no car-
riage here. You can only get one at
Lyons."

"At Lyons—at what time?"

"At five forty-five, madame."

"All day, then. But I can't stay in this
carriage until that time. It is impossible.
I don't wish to—"

"Take care, madame, the train is leav-
ing."

And off the train went.

She buried herself in her corner again, in
a perfect rage, and did not deign to cast
the smallest glance at me.

As for me, I set myself to reading assidu-
ously my tenth newspaper.

Shall I confess it? It took me longer to
read that tenth paper than it had to read the
nine others. I read the same lines over

twenty times. I believe that half the time I
held the paper upside down. But then, after
all, a Frenchman's a Frenchman, and you
can't expect a man to take a long journey
with a distractingly pretty woman and not
feel some kind of interest in her. I was
dying to talk to her, but I could not
find or invent any pretext to begin a con-
versation. On account of the cold the cold
expedient of raising or lowering the
window was of no avail. What was to be
done? Make some idiotic remark, apropos
of nothing? No, a hundred times rather
keep still. I had immediately discovered,
with the instinct of the old Parisian, that
my companion was a woman of position.
To suddenly address her without an intro-
duction in any such fashion would have set
me down in her eyes as the most contempti-
ble of commercial travelers.

The only way to manage it was to find
something magnificently original to say to
her. But what? What? I searched in vain.

I was still searching when the train sud-
denly stopped with that new patented brake
so good for accidents and so bad for passen-
gers.

"Tonnerre. Twenty-five minutes for re-
freshments," sang out the conductor as he
opened the door.

My neighbor got up, freed herself from
her rugs, which she left in the carriage with
her three little bags, and got out. It was
noon. She was beginning to get hungry.
She took her way to the buffet at the left on
the other side of the track.

I followed her, admiring at my ease her
charming figure, well set off in a long cloak
which fitted her to perfection. I noticed al-
so the pretty little dark curls under the knot
of hair at the back, a bit of gray felt and a
pair of very little feet.

The proprietor of the restaurant, arrayed
in a velvet cap, and who bore a wonderful
resemblance to Napoleon III., stood at the
door and pointed out with much dignity and
a wave of his napkin the long table which
the travelers were to take by assault.

I was hustled along with a throng of dis-
heveled and bundled-up passengers—the
typical crowd of a fast express, essentially
grotesque and utterly impossible from the
standpoint of beauty, rushing to be fed.

I sat down and hastily devoured the suc-
cession of courses which were put before me.
As for my fellow-traveler, she took a
cup of bouillon at a table by herself.

I was one of the first to finish, and went
out to smoke a cigarette on the platform.
The twenty-five minutes, reduced to twenty
as usual, would soon be up. The travelers
in groups were leaving the restaurant and
taking their places in the train. I had re-
settled myself in mine. My little traveler
had not appeared. I could see her at the
little book stand, on the other side of the
track, looking at the books spread out in a
row. Her hair seemed a little lighter to me
than before, but that was doubtless the ef-
fect of the distance. Everybody was on
board; the guards were slamming the doors.

"Is she going to stay here?" I thought,
"she is mad."

"Madame! Madame!" I called out of the
door. A shriek of a whistle—the train was
going!

What was to be done? A thought struck
my brain like a flash of lightning. She was
going to be left behind in this frightfully
cold weather, without her baggage or her
wraps. She might at least have her own
belongings, the poor little thing.

I took up in one armful her three bags and
her rugs, and throwing them at a baggage
man who happened to be standing on the
track next the train.

"To that lady over there!" I cried.

The baggage man took the things and
started off toward the lady at the book
stand.

At the same instant, in the other end of
the carriage, the side next to the platform,
the door opened and my fellow-traveler ap-
peared—frightened and hustled along by a
cross conductor, threw herself into the seat,
and the train departed. Horrors! I had mis-
taken the woman! The lady of the book-
stand was not she, after all—same color,
same hat, same way of holding her head—but
it was not she.

It was a traveler who was not traveling!
How absurd that two women should look so
alike! I had made a fine mess of it.

She had entered the carriage before she
uttered a cry: "My bags—my bags have
been stolen!" and for the first time she looked
at me, but, good heavens, with what a
look! I'll never forget that look, you may be
sure.

"No, madame," I stammered, "your bags
are not stolen—they are—they are left at
Tonnerre!"

"At Tonnerre! How?"

I explained it all to her. Lord! I won't
attempt to describe the second look she gave
me, but I think I shall remember that longer
than the first.

"I am in despair, madame!" I exclaimed,
"absolutely in despair, but my motive was a
good one, I assure you. I thought you were
going to miss the train, that you would catch
cold, and I did not want you to catch cold.
In fact, if you will pardon my saying so,
you need not worry about your bags; they
are in safe hands—a baggage-man—at the
next station you will telegraph—I will tele-
graph—we will telegraph—they will be sent
on immediately. Oh! you will surely have
me, I swear, if I have to return to Ton-
nerre myself to recover them."

"Enough, sir," she said. "I know per-
fectly what to do. And she snuck into her
corner again, angrily twisting her gloves.

But alas! poor little woman, she had not
thought of the cold, and she no longer
had her good warm rugs. Before ten min-
utes were out she began to shiver. In vain
she changed her position and drew her cloak
closer; her pretty figure: she was coldly
chattering.

"Madame," I said, "I beg you on my
knees take my rug. You will catch cold,
which will be my fault, and I shall never
forgive myself as long as I live."

"I wish to have nothing to say to you,
sir," she said, dryly.

I was nervous and much excited. In the
first place I thought her perfectly charming.
In the next place I was furious at my idiotic
mistake. In short, I was ready for the most
desperate steps.

"Madame," I said, "take my rug or I
swear I will throw myself out on the track,"
and casting the rug between us I lifted the
window and took hold of the outside handle
of the door.

Was I really in earnest? Entre nous, not
at all.

Peculiar

Peculiar

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Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the full curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable kingdom.

Peculiar in its strength and economy—

sarsaparilla is one of the best, and One Dollar's Medicines in larger and smaller bottles require larger doses, and do not produce as good results as Hood's.

Peculiar in its medicinal merit, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown, and has won for itself the title of "The greatest blood purifier ever discovered."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

of strength Hood's Sarsaparilla the only medicine can truly "One Hundred Doses One Dollar." Medicines in larger and smaller bottles require larger doses, and do not produce as good results as Hood's.

Self

Peculiar in its "good name" at
 home"—there is now more
 of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in
 Lowell, where it is made, than
 of all other blood purifiers
 abroad. Peculiar in its
 phenomenal record of sales
 has no other preparation
 ever attained such popu-
 larity in so short a time,
 and retains its popularity
 and confidence among all classes
 of people so steadfastly.

Do not be induced to buy other preparations,
 but be sure to get the Peculiar Medicine,

Hood's Sarsaparilla
 Sold by druggists. *Spec. for Genl. Prepared only
 by C. L. HOOD & Co., 511, Southacres, Lowell, Mass.*

100 Doses One Dollar

A NECESSITY UPON EVERY FARM

Economy, Exactness and Carefulness

Every farmer should have the means of widening his produce before he sells it, and also what he needs. As a matter of economy there is nothing that he can pay him better. The high price of scales prevents many from providing themselves with them, even if they are thus at the mercy of every dishonest party they may do business with. One of the very best makes of scales now on the market are those manufactured by the Chicago Scale Co., and for the benefit of those who read the *Farmers* we have arranged with that company to supply orders sent through us at a great reduction. The price is less than that of the average of loss on a load of wheat, pork, wool, poultry or butter, when the entire cost is paid. Just look at the prices below and judge for yourselves.


No. 1.—Barn Scale



weights from $\frac{1}{4}$ pound to 500 pounds. Size of platform 17 by 36 inches.

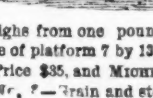
Price \$15 00, and MICHIGAN FARMER one foot with wheels \$2 00 extra; or \$20.

No. 2.—Farm Scale.



weights from one pound to 6,000 pounds (7 tons size of platform 7 by 13 feet.

Price \$35, and MICHIGAN FARMER one year \$r. 7—Train and stock Scale.



weights from two pounds to 10,000 pounds (1 ton); size of platform 6 by 14 feet.

Price \$48.50 and **MICHAEL PARKER** our representative.

In ordering, give the number of scale you select, Nos. 2 and 3 will include the beam, box, and all directions for setting up either of these scales can be used for hay, grain, coal, stock and merchandise, the only difference is in the platform.

All will be boxed and delivered at the depot Chicago without extra charge. Every scale will be guaranteed and so guaranteed by us and our customers. All prices above are only cash/ or one-third the usual price for the same article. To get the scales at above prices of course the money must be sent to us, and the sender must become a subscriber to the **PARKER**.

Address all orders to

GIBBONS BROTHERS,
DETROIT, MICH.

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee.

Depot foot of Brush Street. Trains run by Central Standard time. May 5, 1950.

	Depart.	Arrive.
*Grand Rapids and Muskegon	6:30 a.m.	4:30 p.m.
Through Mail & Chicago	10:30 a.m.	9:45 p.m.
*Chicago Express	4:30 p.m.	7:05 a.m.
*Chicago Ex. with sleeper	8:00 p.m.	7:45 a.m.
*Night Ex. with sleeper	10:30 p.m.	7:30 a.m.

Trains leaving Detroit at 6:50 and 10:30 a.m., 4:30 p.m. and 10:30 p.m. connect at Grand Rapids with Chicago & Grand Trunk R.R. for Chicago and the west.

Morning express has elegant parlor cars and Grand Rapids.

Steamboat express has Wagner parlor buffet and Pullman sleeping cars.

Chicago express has Pullman sleeper and Buffet car Detroit to Chicago daily.

Chicago Express with sleeper to Grand Rapids daily.

Sleeping car berths can be secured at G. T. R. ticket office, Corner Woodward and Jefferson Avenues, and at Depot foot of Brush Street.

W. J. SPOKER, General Manager, City P. O. 5, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
 Detroit, Mich. Detroit

FLORIDA RAILROAD CITY-FLORIDA

W			P
7 Fort Street West. Passenger station foot of Twelfth St. Try the Wabash Short Line. Chicago and the West. Standard Time.			
Depart.			Arrive
8:25 a.m.	.. Wabash Western Flyer.....	* 6:30 p.m.	St. Louis Limited Express.
1:15 p.m.	St. Louis Limited Express.	* 9:30 a.m.	Adrian & Butler Accommodations
1:50 p.m.	Adrian & Butler Accommodations		.. Chicago ..
4:00 p.m.	.. Chicago ..		St. Louis and Western Rk.
9:30 p.m.	St. Louis and Western Rk.	9:15 a.m.	.. Chicago ..
10:00 p.m.	.. Chicago ..	11:30 p.m.	St. Louis Limited Express.
Daily. Except Sunday. Except Monday.			



OUR SEWING MACHINE.

The following are a few from the many testimonials we have received in regard to the sewing machines which we furnish with the FARMER:

Geo. W. Stuart, of Grand Blanc, says: "The sewing machine 'Michigan' received all right. We are well pleased with it; it's a beauty and runs like a top."

Mrs. W. R. Moon, of Hillsdale, writes me: "Now that my machine has been in the house for nearly three months, I am ready to tell what I think of it. In this length of time I have had a good chance to try it and am very well pleased with it. Can say nothing of it but what is good, for it has been thoroughly tested with all its attachments and runs nicely and does the work well."

Chas. M. Pless, of Brighton, says he is very much pleased with the machine which he received, that it has a much finer case than he expected and does very satisfactory work.

Mrs. C. T. Miller, of Wilderville, writes: "I received my machine in good condition and am well pleased with it, I think it equal in quality of work and appearance to the New Home or any other of the machines which cost twice as much."

Mr. Jackson Voorhees, of Davisburg, some time ago testified as follows: "The sewing machine we bought of you a year and a half ago we have tested at all kinds of work and it gives the best of satisfaction in every respect. You have our thanks for sending out such a machine at half the price we would have to pay elsewhere."

Mr. S. J. Buck, of Crosby, Kent Co., writes: "I take pleasure in informing you the Singer sewing machine I bought of you has arrived in good order and fills the recommendation as stated in your paper. In fact, it is just such a machine as dealers charge \$50 or \$60 for. It is complete in every detail, and I feel as well pleased as though I had paid some middleman \$40 and given my old machine to boot."

Mr. A. Bedell, of Fairgrove, says: "We received the sewing machine in good order, it far exceeds our expectation in finish. It is far ahead of most other higher priced machines. The attachments all work to perfection. It does the best kind of work of all kinds. Would not trade it for a \$50 Domestic."

Home Seekers' Excursions.

AT HALF RATES, VIA WABASH LINE, will be run September 9th and 23rd, and October 14th, to points in Southwest Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana, South and North Dakota, Iowa and Minnesota.

RATE—One Fare for Round Trip. For time tables, tickets and other particulars, apply to the Ticket Agent of the Wabash, 9 Fort St. West, Detroit.

Veterinary Department

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, Veterinary Surgeon, Professor of the College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Michigan, Farmington, Mich. The full name and address will be necessary for the receipt of any medicine. The symptoms should be accurately described to ensure correct treatment. No questions answered personally by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. Private address, No. 201 First St., Detroit, Mich.

Poll Evil in a Mare.

STONKVILLE, Mich., Aug. 9, 1890.
Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Please advise through MICHIGAN FARMER what to do for a mare that has Poll Evil. Head swells on top and breaks out occasionally.

J. D. S.

Answer—The best advice we can give you is to call in the services of a competent veterinary surgeon to treat the animal. Poll evil is a troublesome disease to manage. The amateur in treating such a case is more likely to do harm than good. The proper use of the knife is very important and usually necessary. The animal requires constitutional as well as local treatment. Fistula, or Poll-evil, cannot live in a healthy system. It is supposed to be the result of local injury, our long experience teaches us that local injury in a healthy animal results only in the formation of healthy pus; or, in the case of the abscess, it heals without other treatment, except to keep the part clean. Poll evil and fistula, is due to a morbid condition of the blood, for which constitutional treatment is called for. The facts of this assertion is proven by the failure of local applications in curing the disease. Treatment: The ointment, so generally recommended, is of little use in fistulous abscesses. Give the following: Sootine, pulv., eight ounces; Jamaica ginger root, pulv., two ounces; lin-lin-lin, one pound. Mix all together; give one tablespoonful at night and in the morning.

Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, August 23, 1890.

WHEAT—There has been an advance on all grades. Market firm in sympathy with wheat. Quotations on car lots are as follows:

Michigan roller process..... 4 00 64 1/2
Michigan patent..... 4 00 64 1/2
Minnesota, lake..... 3 95 64 1/2
Minnesota, patent..... 3 95 64 1/2
Low grades..... 3 85 64 1/2

WHEAT—Higher on both spot and futures, and market favoring sellers most of the time. Yesterday New York closed higher, as did Chicago and St. Louis. Cables also were firm. Our market was irregular, with late futures higher than the previous day. Quotations at the close yesterday were as follows: No. 1 white, 90¢; No. 2 white, 89¢; No. 3 white, 87¢; No. 2 red, 87¢; No. 3 red, 87¢. Closing prices on futures were as follows: No. 2 red, August, 87¢; September, 87¢; October, 87¢; December, 87¢; No. 3 red, August, 86¢; September, 86¢; October, 86¢; December, 86¢. CORN—Higher. Quoted as follows: No. 2, 33¢; No. 3, 32¢; No. 4, 30¢; No. 5, 28¢; No. 6, 26¢; No. 7, 24¢; No. 8, 22¢; No. 9, 20¢; No. 10, 18¢; No. 11, 16¢; No. 12, 14¢; No. 13, 12¢; No. 14, 10¢; No. 15, 8¢; No. 16, 6¢; No. 17, 4¢; No. 18, 2¢; No. 19, 0¢; No. 20, 0¢. RYE—Higher. Quoted as follows: No. 2, 33¢; No. 3, 32¢; No. 4, 30¢; No. 5, 28¢; No. 6, 26¢; No. 7, 24¢; No. 8, 22¢; No. 9, 20¢; No. 10, 18¢; No. 11, 16¢; No. 12, 14¢; No. 13, 12¢; No. 14, 10¢; No. 15, 8¢; No. 16, 6¢; No. 17, 4¢; No. 18, 2¢; No. 19, 0¢; No. 20, 0¢.

YIELD—Winter wheat quoted at \$15 per ton; middlings, \$17.15 per ton.

BUTTER—Quotations are as follows: Choice dairy, 14¢; fair to good, 13¢; creamery, 12¢; No. 1, 11¢; No. 2, 10¢; No. 3, 9¢; No. 4, 8¢; No. 5, 7¢; No. 6, 6¢; No. 7, 5¢; No. 8, 4¢; No. 9, 3¢; No. 10, 2¢; No. 11, 1¢; No. 12, 0¢; No. 13, 0¢; No. 14, 0¢; No. 15, 0¢; No. 16, 0¢; No. 17, 0¢; No. 18, 0¢; No. 19, 0¢; No. 20, 0¢.

EGGS—Steady at 16¢ in large and 15¢ per dozen in small lots. Receipts only fair. These prices were paid at the Falls market, 301 Woodward Ave.

HONEY—Quoted at 15¢ for new comb. Extracted, 7¢; Demand fair.

HAY—Hay is dull at \$9.50 for No. 1 timothy, \$8.50 for No. 2, \$7.50 for No. 3 clover and \$5 for No. 2 vetch in car lots.

BEANS—Quoted at \$2.25 per bu. for city hand-picked stock. Unpicked sell at \$1.50 per bu. These prices are for car lots. From store prices are 5¢ per bu. higher.

SALT—Michigan, 75¢ per bbl. in car lots, or 85¢ in 10-bbl. lots; dairy, \$1.00 per bbl.; Ashton quarter sacks, 75¢.

RICES—Green city, 30¢ per bu. country, 24¢; No. 1, 24¢; No. 2, 24¢; No. 3, 24¢; No. 4, 24¢; No. 5, 24¢; No. 6, 24¢; No. 7, 24¢; No. 8, 24¢; No. 9, 24¢; No. 10, 24¢; No. 11, 24¢; No. 12, 24¢; No. 13, 24¢; No. 14, 24¢; No. 15, 24¢; No. 16, 24¢; No. 17, 24¢; No. 18, 24¢; No. 19, 24¢; No. 20, 24¢.

PEAS—Quoted at 25¢ per bu. for city hand-picked stock. Unpicked sell at 15¢ per bu. These prices are for car lots. From store prices are 5¢ per bu. higher.

POTATOES—Market dull at \$2.00 per bbl. for common, and 12¢ per bu. for evaporated.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples quoted at 6¢ per bu. for common, and 12¢ per bu. for evaporated.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Lemons, Messina, 50¢ per box; oranges, Messina, 50¢ per box; bananas, yellow, 10¢ per bunch; pineapples, 10¢ per bunch; figs, 10¢ per bunch; raisins, 10¢ per bunch; currants, 10¢ per bunch; grapes, 10¢ per bunch; peaches, 10¢ per bunch; plums, 10¢ per bunch; cherries, 10¢ per bunch; apricots, 10¢ per bunch; pears, 10¢ per bunch; apples, 10¢ per bunch; oranges, 10¢ per bunch; lemons, 10¢ per bunch; limes, 10¢ per bunch; pineapples, 10¢ per bunch; figs, 10¢ per bunch; raisins, 10¢ per bunch; currants, 10¢ per bunch; grapes, 10¢ per bunch; peaches, 10¢ per bunch; plums, 10¢ per bunch; cherries, 10¢ per bunch; apricots, 10¢ per bunch; pears, 10¢ per bunch; apples, 10¢ per bunch; oranges, 10¢ per bunch; lemons, 10¢ per bunch; limes, 10¢ per bunch; pineapples, 10¢ per bunch; figs, 10¢ per bunch; raisins, 10¢ per bunch; currants, 10¢ per bunch; grapes, 10¢ per bunch; peaches, 10¢ per bunch; plums, 10¢ per bunch; cherries, 10¢ per bunch; apricots, 10¢ per bunch; pears, 10¢ per bunch; 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